the WOMAN VOTER

PATRIOTISM AND SUFFRAGE

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

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MARCH, 1917

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The Woman Voter is the only magazine published in the interests of the New York State campaign for woman suffrage. It contains official news of the work, authoritative statements on policy by officers of *The New York State Woman Suffrage Party,* and general articles by well known writers.

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THE WOMAN VOTER

MARCH, 1917

The Woman Suffrage Party has one plank in its platform and only one—votes for the women of New York State, the women of the United States and the women of the world.

Constructive Patriotism

THE Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, consisting of the Official Board, Chairmen of Standing Committees and Special Committees and State Presidents, in conference at Washington, February 23rd and 24th, has sent to the President the following pledge of loyalty and plan of service should necessity arise:

"We devoutly hope and pray that our country's crisis may be passed without recourse to war. We declare our belief that the settlement of international difficulties by bloodshed is unworthy of the Twentieth Century and our confidence that our government is using every honorable means to avoid conflict. If however, our nation is drawn into the maelstrom, we stand ready to serve our country with the zeal and consecration which should ever characterize those who cherish high ideals of the duty and obligations of citizenship. With no intention of laying aside our constructive, forward work to secure the vote for the womanhood of this country as the right protective of all rights, we offer our services to our country in the event they should be needed, and, in so far as we are authorized, we pledge the loyal services of our more than two millions of members. We make this offer now in order to avoid waste of time and effort in an emergency; also, that the executive ability, industry and devotion of our women, trained through years of arduous endeavor, may be utilized, with all other national resources, for the protection of our country in its time of stress.

WE PROPOSE:

That a national central committee be formed at once, composed of a representative from each national organization of women willing to aid in war work if the need arises. The object shall be to establish a clearing house between the Government and those organizations, in order that service may be rendered in the most expeditious manner. With this end in view, we recommend that each component organization list its resources and report to this central committee concerning the definite work it is prepared to do. To further the practical application of this suggestion, our organization declares its willingness to undertake the following departments of work:

I. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR WOMEN.

Through its local, state and national headquarters, to register the names and qualifications of women available for occupations which men will leave to enter the army; to supply these women to employers and to protect the work of such women.

II. THE INCREASE OF THE FOOD SUPPLY BY THE TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK AND THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE.

The aid of the Department of Agriculture will be sought in planning systematic courses for women to accomplish these purposes. The cultivation by women of garden plots and vacant lots in cities, will be encouraged at the same time that the larger importance of regular farming is urged.

III. THE RED CROSS.

As the Red Cross, in which many of our members are zealous workers, is already equipped to render hospital, medical and general supply service, we offer our organized service in other fields, and we promise continued co-operation with the Red Cross, as needed.

IV. AMERICANIZATION.

A problem unknown to other lands will become accentuated in the event of war. Within our borders are eight millions of aliens, who, by birth, tradition and training, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to understand the causes which have led to the war. War invariably breeds intolerance and hatred, and will tend to arouse antagonism inimical to the best interests of a nation.

With the desire to minimize this danger, our association, extending as it does, into every precinct of our great cities and into the various counties of the states, offers to conduct classes in school centers, wherein national allegiance shall be taught, emphasizing tolerance, to the end that the Stars and Stripes shall wave over a loyal, patriotic and undivided people.

V. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

In order to carry out our expressed desire and purpose, a committee of three is hereby ordered appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Government. If need arises, this committee shall be the intermediary between the Government and our Association.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

Honorary President

National American Woman Suffrage Association

ON February 14th, the most honored and best loved suffrage leader in our own country, known and honored, too, in the world at large—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw—had a birthday. According to the testimony of calendars, seventy birthdays have come around on as many St. Valentine's days. But passing years have left no mark on the mind and spirit of Dr. Shaw. Her courage is just as high as when she wrestled with recalcitrant sea captains in her first parish on Cape Cod and won out; her wit is as keen and kindly as of old; and that blessed sense of humor meets and conquers troublesome persons and situations.

Our own Anna Howard Shaw, who has so constantly inspired us to effort, who has cheered us when disheartened with her indomitable courage—just seventy years young! Here's to her! Loving wishes for many returns of her birthday and congratulations that the sheaves of her planting are ripening to harvest.

The President's letter is a fitting tribute to the woman who has fought and is still fighting a splendid battle. May the next birthday letter congratulate the intrepid fighter on victory won. in which success the distinguished writer shall have contributed substantial aid.

The present birthday letter reads:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1917.

"My Dear Dr. Shaw:

"May I not wish you for your seventieth birthday not only a return to strong health, but the happy anticipation of many more years of useful service? You certainly have many years of self-sacrificing work to look back upon with pride and satisfaction, and I want to join with your other friends in wishing you many returns of your birthday and an increasing happiness as they come.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Patriotism and Suffrage

Resolutions of the State and City Organizations

THE gravity of the national situation following the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany has deeply impressed the members of National, State and City suffrage associations. As thoughtful, earnest women seeking citizenship and equality before the law, they are peculiarly awake to their responsibility in the present state of tension, and of their patriotic duty in case our country should enter upon unavoidable war. It is hardly necessary to say that suffragists yield to no other body of men and women in the matter of patriotism and loyalty to country.

Therefore it was the natural and logical thing for the National, State and City suffrage organizations to place themselves on record, not as desiring war, but as ready to serve the country, should necessity arise, in whatever way they can be of greatest use through their own organization.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party presented the following offer to Governor Whitman:

Whereas, A serious crisis confronts our nation and the European war has shown that the services of women in war as in peace are essential to the life of the nation, and

Whereas, the basis of the suffrage movement is love of country and a desire to serve most effectively, therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, through its Executive Board, do hereby offer to the Governor of this State for any work he may designate, its full organization, in every Assembly District of this State, consisting of more than half a million women. And this we do, as loyal American citizens, and especially as woman suffragists organized and trained in co-operation and service.

By authorization of the City Committee at the meeting on February 5th that the officers of the Party should take some public action on the situation, the following was sent to the Mayor of the City:

Whereas, The European War has now involved our own beloved country in a situation affecting our national honor, and

Whereas, The crisis through which our nation is passing demands the loyalty of every citizen, therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York place at the disposition of the Mayor of this City, for any service he may require, our full organization consisting of over 100,000 women with headquarters in every Borough. We offer our service not only as loyal Americans, but as women thoroughly organized and highly trained in co-operative work.

This resolution was ratified at a special meeting of the City Committee held on February 13th.

The Party in State and City holds that while the whole question is in abeyance and utterly beyond any control we can exercise, all discussion of peace or war is futile, and we can best help in the present situation by going quietly on with our regular work for the suffrage referendum. Excitement and controversy are helpful neither to the individual nor to the government. Suffragists, like other sane persons are not bloodthirsty savages seeking the horrors of war, neither are they craven and spiritless. If war comes it will not be of our country's seeking, all we can do is to stand by those in authority who are better informed as to the whole situation than the average citizen, and trust them to handle a momentous problem. We have offered service; if it is required we shall come forward in fulfillment and do our bit. Until we are called to definite action, we can exercise a spirit of optimism and believe and pray that we shall know no conflict except the suffrage drive through the coming months and the bloodless victory in November.

"I am not accustomed to use the language of eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war."—Abraham Lincoln.

The Presidential Suffrage Campaign

Rose Young

Press Director, N. W. S. A.

WHEN the road to Dublin becomes too rocky, there is nothing for it but to make a cross country cut and reach goal by another route. That is what suffragists are doing, their very determined effort not to be deterred by the rockiness of the road to woman suffrage through state constitutional amendment.

What has come to be known as the "presidential suffrage bill" is the most popular substitute for a constitutional suffrage amendment so far discovered. As everybody will remember, it was in Illinois, in 1913, that such a bill was first passed by a Legislature. Four years have lapsed during which the constitutionality of the bill has been attacked at every vulnerable point. Not only has it withstood each and all attacks, but the expediency of woman suffrage has been demonstrated by the record made by the Illinois women. In 1916 the National American Woman Suffrage Association initiated its great drive for presidential suffrage. One state association after another determined to get a presidential suffrage bill introduced into the State legislature.

In January of 1917 North Dakota women secured presidential suffrage together with municipal and very limited state suffrage. In February the Ohio Legislature gave the right to vote for presidential electors. No municipal suffrage is conferred on women by the Ohio bill. It simply adds the words "and presidential electors" to Ohio's existing school suffrage bill. An analysis and review of the case for presidential suffrage has been made by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company under the title of "Brief for Presidential Suffrage." From this I quote the following:

"The determination of what citizens may possess the right to vote for presidential electors rests with the legislatures of the several States. Any legislature may extend that privilege to women. Members of those political parties which in National and State platforms have endorsed woman suffrage by State action cannot logically withhold support to the extension of this form of suffrage to the women of their respective States. This proposal was first introduced in the Indiana legislature in 1873 and several States have had the measure under consideration since that time. It has frequently passed one House or the other, but hesitation upon the ground of the possible unconstitutionality of the law and the non-support of political parties has delayed its establishment. A bill containing a presidential suffrage clause passed both Houses of the Illinois legislature and became a law in 1913 and has since become known as the Illinois Woman Suffrage Law.

"The question of the constitutionality of the Illinois Law has been raised in the courts several times and every time it has been sustained by the Supreme Court. One of these cases tested the constitutionality of the section of the law permitting the women to vote for presidential electors and the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law. It was held by some persons that the vote of Illinois would not be counted in the presidential election of 1916 because women had shared in the election. The election passed and no question of throwing out the vote of the women or the State has even been proposed. The prompt passage of a presidential woman suffrage bill by the legislatures of North Dakota and Ohio is an indication of the changed attitude of public sentiment toward this form of suffrage for women and is unquestionably the beginning of a movement which will end only when the law has been passed by all State legislatures.

"Briefly stated, the Constitutional foundations for a presidential suffrage law are as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States provides:

"Article II, Section I, II—Each State *shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct,* a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. . . .

"The source of this power of the State legislatures being the United States Constitution, the word 'male' defining the qualification of the usual electors of a State does not preclude the vote for presidential electors being extended to women, for:

"Article VI, Section II—This Constitution . . . shall be the Supreme Law of the Land."

North Dakota's early and decisive victory gave a great forward impulse to the presidential suffrage campaign. Ohio's tremendous triumph carries the campaign far Eastward. There are nine other states in which a presidential suffrage bill has been introduced. They are: Indiana, Connecticut, Minnesota, Missouri, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nebraska and

Tennessee. In six southern states suffragists have taken the initial steps toward presenting presidential suffrage bills. These states are Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. Wisconsin and Iowa may also introduce similar bills. In Tennessee and New Hampshire adverse action has been taken. Arkansas has introduced a unique bill whereby women would be given a vote in the primaries—amounting practically to full suffrage.

Count East from West, to-day, the Yukon to lower California, and you find the Pacific Coast tier of states, from Alaska through British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California white for suffrage. The next tier from the Northwest Territory, through Alberta, Idaho, Utah and Arizona, is likewise solid suffrage land. Saskatchewan, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado keep the ranks intact down to New Mexico. In the fifth tier, Manitoba, North Dakota and Kansas hold the balance against South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. There is not a suffrage state in the sixth tier. But in the seventh tier stands Illinois and in the ninth is now Ohio. How is Indiana in the eighth tier, with Illinois on one side and Ohio on the other, to resist the pressure? It is not believed that she will.

The Ohio triumph brings the number of electors whom women have a voice in choosing to 120. The whole electoral college totals 531 votes. Equal in importance is the fact that Ohio, the 14th State to be listed in the suffrage column, has become the new salient or wedge pushing eastward.

Who can doubt that the thin black line of Atlantic States will soon be penetrated by the new democratic faith. By referendum or by legislative enactment some state is sure soon to let the light break through.

Will it be New York?

Women and Taxation

Birdsall Otis Edey

IN January last, for the first time, realty made a stand against unnecessary burdens. An executive committee of the Realty Taxpayers' Council started on a vigorous campaign for expert investigation and study of the purposes, amount and distribution of State tax burden. The Council is state wide in its scope, representing the interests of all the taxpayers.

But one looks in vain through its list of names for that of a woman. This is typical of the position of the woman taxpayer in a state where men do not want her vote. This, however, is by no means due to the fact that women do not pay taxes. In answer to a questionaire sent out by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, throughout the entire State it was ascertained that on an average from one-quarter to one-third of the taxes of the State are paid directly by women. This does not include woman's share in taxes on properties held in her husband's name and in which she has often enough invested her savings or her earnings. In the City of Saratoga Springs, for example, with a total assessed property valuation of 5,543,730, women have an interest in real estate assessed at $3,714,509 and actually own $1,860,459 worth of real estate. In Rockland County more than one-third of the taxable property is owned by women, and 35 per cent. in some parts of Westchester. In some of the rural districts up-State women own all the way from 33 1-3 per cent. to 60 per cent. of all the taxable property.

A short time ago a chivalrous editor in the town of Cortlandt discovered that women pay taxes in his town on $1,844,910 worth of property. Thereupon he fulminated editorially over the injustice of it. Said he: "How many women owning this $1,844,910 of property and paying this $34,684 of taxes have had or will have one word to say, or one atom of influence in determining whether these taxes shall be collected or for what purpose they shall be spent? The query carries its own answer, not only to the indignant editor but to the men and women of the entire state. True, indeed, that women have not one word to say, not an atom of effective influence to exert. But on the other hand, every adult male, provided he is neither idiot, criminal nor lunatic, be he vicious or upright, intelligent or half-baked, can help to vote taxes on these taxpaying women, and then help to vote into office the men who will spend the money paid by these women into the public treasury. And this under a government founded on the principle: "Taxation without representation, is tyranny!"

When the anti-suffragist is faced down with facts like these he takes refuge in loud denials. Everett P. Wheeler, chief spokesman for the

Antis, says: "In point of fact, as a rule neither man nor woman votes directly on questions of taxation."

But, Mr. Wheeler, men do vote effectively, even if indirectly, on tax propositions and women for the most part do not vote on them at all. Certainly men vote as directly on questions of taxation as on any other legislative questions. They elect representatives who do all the actual work. And this is about what government means anyway. Even in towns where a tax vote is permitted, no woman may vote for the administrators of the taxes. It is absurd to try to prove that woman has any real representation. She may go before the taxing body, but she may not have a voice in choosing one member of that body. She is not "heard" in the same effective way as if she were a voter.

For instance, take the matter of real estate in New York City. Women own property in the city upon which their income depends. I cite two of many similar cases revealed in the replies to the questionaire. A certain woman taxpayer reports that almost her entire income is derived from property along the Thirties, east of the center of the city. Her houses have depreciated in value to the fluctuations of business so that they cannot now be sold without a loss of more than one-third of their assessed valuation. In other words, this woman is paying taxes at the rate of $20.40 per $1,000 on an estate which she cannot sell for much more than one-half of the sum upon which the city fixes her taxes. The zoning proposition may save her house. But what power has this woman taxpayer to enforce zoning or any other proposition?

Another woman owner of a rather famous estate on Twenty-third street has become impoverished because her property is eaten up by taxes.

And the saying that women may by *indirect* influence gain anything she wants is disproved by the existence of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park.

The women of the Riverside League have literally been dragging along by horse power what they ought to have gained by citizen power. They have toiled from house to house arousing public sentiment; trailed to committee meetings; waited upon bodies of men; sat in ante-rooms for a chance to get the ear of a politician, and finally after wearing out their nerves and their patience, they will have no more voice in deciding the fate of one of the most beautiful water fronts in the world than will the stone lions in front of the Public Library.

Destruction of Riverside Park means the destruction of 5,000 shrubs and 1,800 trees under which the children of many mothers play. Some of these mothers actually pay taxes along that part of the city. Some of them come up there to breathe from the poor sections below Fifty-ninth street.

The tax budget of the City of New York, made public on October 15, 1916, must surely have brought to the consciousness of the most phlegmatic anti-suffragist, if he reads the newspapers, that there is intimate connection between that self same budget and the woman in the home. Take that little item of $8,000,000 to be expended annually in cleaning the city streets. This certainly hits the woman hard. It concerns her children, their health and her peace of mind. Moreover, there are nine chances out of ten that her opinions on any sort of cleaning are based on more experimental knowledge than most men possess. Water supply, gas and electricity are necessities found on every woman's housekeeping bill. These are demanding $8,236,000 of the city tax budget. The woman pays her share of this budget, both directly and indirectly, but she has no voice in saying what shall be the price of gas, the purity of the water supply or the lighting of the streets through which her daughters pass. Charities have been woman's province for ages and the city is asking $4,662,000 for its philanthropies. One woman will do more work for the needy than almost any ten men, but she cannot elect one officer to dispense of the city's poor fund. Public libraries, 80% of whose official staffs are of her own sex, ask for $845,000 more. Her children use the libraries, but whether the libraries need more money or less money, woman is given definitely to understand is none of her political business. City hospitals, much used by women patients and largely cared for by women nurses, are asking for $1,700,000. This also is no affair of women, according to those who deny her her right to vote on public questions.

The report of Mr. Leo D. Woodworth of Rochester, chairman of a special committee of the Realty Taxpayers' Council, sums up the matter: "State taxes may be reduced or limited, in spite of increases of state functions by demanding (1) economy consistent with efficiency in public offices." In this the women of the state certainly have a big stake; (2) "placing social services on self-sustaining bases" (which reminds one that women not being found on present state charity boards nor many other boards, cannot at present assist in such a remedy, although women's philanthropies are generally run cheaper than men's); (3) "holding the budget total within the reasonable exactions upon the prosperity or ability of the taxpayer for the specific period." Right here Mr. Woodworth has proved the point at issue for women are absolutely powerless to affect that tax budget.

The Cardinal Will Consider.

FROM whatever angle it may be viewed, the audience granted on February 14th to a delegation of prominent Catholic suffragists is an event of deep significance. The delegates, thirty in number, were from New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Baltimore, with Miss Sara McPike, President of the St. Catherine Welfare Association, acting as chairman.

The delegation was received in the throne room of the archiepiscopal residence, and the Cardinal listened graciously and with interest to the plea and statements presented for his consideration. The women appealed to him from the standpoint of the Church itself, as standing for the moral welfare preached from the Cardinal's own pulpit.

The first address was made by Mrs. William A. Prendergast, leader of the 10th Assembly District, Brooklyn, who spoke from the standpoint of the mother of the need of the ballot in defense of the welfare of children. The Cardinal asked if the mother's influence in the home could not counterbalance outside influence:

"No, your Eminence," replied Mrs. Prendergast, "we can use our influence to a certain extent, but where it comes to moving pictures and other outside things which may affect our children's morals we have no influence."

Miss Sara McPike, president of the St. Catherine of Sienna Welfare Association of New York, said that she represented an organization that is striving for the welfare of the working women; she called the Cardinal's attention to the fact that there are eight million women in this country who, because of conditions over which they have no control, are forced out of the home into mills, shops and factories. She argued that since great industries are controlled by legislatures, women should have some interest in the legislatures. It was the experience of working women, she said, that legislators listened to employers rather than to the women in labor unions because the employers have everything, political power, experience, prestige and money, and can send the men back into the legislatures.

Miss Janet Richards, made an appeal on the ground that suffrage is an economical and moral question rather than a political one. She told the Cardinal that she too was one out of eight million self-supporting women, and also supported others dependent upon her exertions, and added her impressions of the good effect of the enfranchisement of women in the suffrage states she had visited.

After the speeches the delegates were received informally, and for each the Cardinal had a word of greeting. His Eminence experienced a surprise, evidently pleasant, in finding among the delegation members of his own congregation. "And you want the suffrage? and you? and you?" said the Cardinal, as he recognized the several women. While not expressing an opinion, the venerable prelate concluded the audience by saying, "I make no promises, ladies, but I am perfectly open to conviction and I'll consider all you have said," and then added, "Women are the bulwark of society and have done more for the development and spread of religion than men."

The most important feature of the audience is that the Cardinal has heard from representative women of his own faith dignified and earnest statements concerning suffrage, has heard their own disclaimer of ideas which never were and never will be a part of the suffrage movement, and that his brief reply is not a condemnation of the question but a promise to give it consideration. This discounts an anti-suffrage bit of opposition based on a letter written by the Cardinal some time ago, which has been exploited, without a date, as a recent production.

Women Electors' First Vote.

DANISH women recorded their vote for the first time on the occasion of the Referendum held on December 14th, 1916, to decide the question of the sale of the Danish West Indian possessions. Elsa Alkman, a Swedish suffragist, gives her impressions of this historic event in Copenhagen in *Rösträtt för Kvinnor*. After a picturesque description of the scenes at the various polling stations in the city and suburbs, she sums up by saying that "women were just as eager to vote as the men, and though in the afternoon the male electors predominated as they came in great crowds from the factories, in the morning the women were in the majority. All classes were represented; elegant ladies in furs and silks came side by side with "mothers' helps" and shop girls who were in a hurry to get back to their work. Old women who had not left the house for weeks hobbled along to record their vote. All had the same object: to vote for the first time. It was interesting to study the expression on the various women's faces. Some tried to look indifferent as they walked with a firm step, fully determined as to how they were going to vote; others wore an embarrassed smile; others had a gleam in their eyes which made one feel that this was a great day in their lives. I felt the same, and could not help wondering how long the Swedish women would have to march on before they reached the same level as their Danish sisters."

System and Squads in Canvassing

Katherine H. Notman

Chairman of Organization, Brooklyn, W. S. P.

WE women who are doing the canvassing of the city feel more strongly every day that the most important work for suffragists to do in the short time before our amendment comes to a vote is to get our literature into the hands of every voter. Our organization is strong, but not all leaders are fitted for the work of canvassing and reaching the voter. The question we face is shall we lose time while officers essay to do work to which they are not accustomed, or shall we of the various organization committees, do the work ourselves and at the same time train willing workers that we may finish the gigantic task of reaching the 1,942,346 registered voters of New York State.

Have we not arrived at the time when we should remove the big stone from the middle of the road ourselves, instead of pointing to the obstruction in the highway, content to leave the work to the correct department in the hope that elected officials will rise to the importance of their duty?

Rather let each and every one of us who know a thing or two take our new workers by the hand to the spot in the road where the big stone lies, and ask them to watch us remove the obstacle, and soon they will not be able to let us strain alone, but they too will put their shoulder to the task of smoothing the road on the last lap to victory. In other words, it is for the best interest of the cause where results have not been satisfactory that the experienced organizer with a squad of willing workers or district captains should go into a district and systematically conduct the canvass.

Canvassing is not a task involving insurmountable difficulties or discouragingly disagreeable experiences. Take Alice Morgan Wright's Valentine greeting, "Have a Heart," for the canvassing slogan, have courage for yourselves and kindly feeling for those you call upon and you will start right from the beginning. Cheery love for God's creatures and confidence in the willingness to sign on the part of those visited is the attitude of mind which will gain signatures for the cause. The suffrage visitor is no longer a strange personage and does not often have to explain her existence. That is what the enthusiastic leader of the squad must impress upon her workers if at first they are depressed by a chilly reception or by some succinct statement of what they ought to be doing in the way of going home. Out of her boundless optimism, the head of the squad should cheer everybody up with "Have a Heart." Canvassing with such a feeling in one's mind carries the day. Your quarry may be a tired woman of the tenement house, but if you bring with you the spirit of the sisterhood of

women you will win a convert; she will have forgotten that your gown is better than hers, and you will have forgotten premises not quite immaculate since another ally has joined the common cause.

Now for the practical part of canvassing by squads. Say you are going to help out some district leader whose list of enrollments is rather meagre and who, perhaps, has but few captains. The leader gives the help of such captains as she has secured, and you, the leader of the squad, bring the rest of the workers. You inform yourself as to the nature of your territory, take a definite section and distribute your workers over the given locality. They may canvass three hours a day for a certain number of days, or five hours a day; in the first instance devoting two hours to work before lunch, and, in the second, three hours before lunch, in both cases completing the allotted time after luncheon. Then to save time you can make a sort of picnic affair of it, bringing your own food, and if the leader has a nice, obliging "Annie" she will make a cup of tea, or heat the canned soup, or anything else which is improved by warming, and you can have a jolly meal seasoned with the morning's experience. Sometimes in our Brooklyn canvassing we have been invited to luncheon by the leader; but we have felt that was a temptation to the hostess to give us a luncheon party, and that would be detrimental to the afternoon work. This outline of how to do it is from actual experience, and now let me give you what a little squad accomplished during the last month. Our report stands—in eighteen days' work of three hours per day with five women working nine days and four the other nine, we averaged forty-four signatures per person per day, which gave us 3,379 signatures, including 3,209 names of women and 170 men. We reached 3,740 registered voters and 9,202 families. We folded and distributed more than 54,900 suffrage leaflets. This is our testimony to the merit of system and squads in canvassing. From this experience I am convinced that seven thousand names could be enrolled by ten women in fourteen days in from three to five hours daily with an average of fifty (50) names per person per day.

The suggestion and the experience are offered to district leaders who have found lions in the path. Have a Heart, sisters; what one has accomplished another can surely do.

First Talk for Suffrage.

SUFFRAGISTS new and suffragists old in the work, some stern antis and some antis on the fence, were represented at a gathering at the Cosmopolitan Club, arranged by Mrs. Victor Morawetz on February 20. There was speech making, of course, and a novel feature was that many of the speakers had never spoken for suffrage before. And yet they showed no mark of the tyro. Among these were Miss Ruth Morgan, president of the Colony Club; Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. James B. Eustis, and Miss Camilla Morgan, new leader of the 29th Assembly District.

The speech of the afternoon was made by Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, who had had much practice in speaking before women's clubs on the other side of the question, but had been brought to the light in a homely but effective way. Said Mrs. Montgomery:

"Long ago I joined a club founded by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and for ten years I was vice-president of the Oregon Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Even after women won the vote I was not sure it was the right thing. One day I went to see my washerwoman, and I found her studying the bills she was to vote upon. She couldn't afford to stop washing, but she had the papers pinned up over her washboard, and as she rubbed, she read. That settled the matter for me. I decided I couldn't oppose a movement that had strength like that. That put the final touch to my conversion."

There were no anti-suffrage addresses.

To Help Other Women.

Women employed in restaurants were the objects of much consideration at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League last month. The long hours and hard working conditions of these faithful servants of the public were set forth in detail. Mrs. Maud Nathan, president of the League, said that 58 per cent of the women employed in restaurants worked more than the fifty-four hours a week set by law for store and factory workers, while one-fifth of them worked for twelve hours seven days a week.

To remedy such unjust demands the members of the League were urged to support the Graves bill introduced at Albany which provides that the working day in restaurants shall not exceed nine hours a day and fifty-four hours a week, and that women shall not be employed between 10 o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. A resolution in support of this bill was adopted, and also a resolution advocating the defeat of the Bewley bill, which would empower the Industrial Commission to permit a manufacturer to work his employees overtime if production was reduced by a break in machinery.

The eight-hour day for women also came in for much attention. The future program of the League includes:

Extension of the mercantile law to include restaurants.

Repeal of the Christmas exemption in the present mercantile law, which permits overtime work and exhaustingly long hours seven days preceding Christmas.

Milestones on the Road

Ohio Number Fourteen.

THE presidential woman suffrage bill won in the General Assembly of Ohio first of all because of the innate justice of the measure. Further, it had the backing of most of the newspapers of the State and the endorsement of the Republican and Democratic parties. It was handled by a true blue suffragist, Representative J. A. Reynolds of Cuyahoga, whose legislative experience enabled him to know what to do and how to do it. The bill itself was so simple that it could not be amended, and really offered no valid ground for discussion. All there was to it was the amendment of two sections of the General Code conferring the right of school suffrage upon women, and this consisted of the addition of three words to each of the sections. Section 4862 now reads (the words in small capitals indicate the amendment):

> Every woman born in the United States or who is the wife or daughter of a citizen of the United States, who is over twenty-one years of age and possesses the necessary qualifications in regard to residence hereinafter provided for men shall be entitled to vote and be voted for for member of the board of education AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR and upon no other question.

Section 4940 as amended reads:

> The provisions of this chapter relating to registration shall apply to women upon whom the right to vote for member of the board of education OR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR is conferred by law, but the names of such women may be placed on a separate list.

The bill was passed by the House on February 1st by a vote of 72 to 50, and sent the next day to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The anti-suffragists insisted upon a hearing before the Committee, and this was accorded to both antis and suffragists on February 8th. The bill was reported favorably the next day and came to a vote on February 14th at 3 P. M. The Senate chamber was crowded; the House took a recess to afford its members the opportunity to be present; most of the members of the Supreme Court were in attendance; State officials and distinguished men from other cities helped swell the throng, and the women—"our women"—came from everywhere. There were four speeches from the opposition, the burden of their song being "embezzling power" on the part of the legislature. Two speeches were made in favor, the opening address by Senator Berry, and an appeal to the fundamental principles of justice by Senator Miller. Then the vote was recorded 19 to 17, and a storm of applause followed. When order was restored, Senator Holden, a Democrat, who had spoken against the bill and voted against it changed his vote not from conviction but to secure a reconsideration. Senator Agnew, also a Democrat and a good suffrage friend, immediately moved the reconsideration. Senator Shohl, a Republican, and a suffrage opponent, moved an adjournment which was carried.

The vote to reconsider was taken the next day and the motion was lost by 24 to 10, and Senator Holden goes down in the records as having voted for the Reynolds bill, which therefore passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16.

The Holden resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women in 1917 is sleeping its last sleep in the House Committee on Federal Relations. A similar resolution providing for a vote on full suffrage in 1918 has been introduced by Representative Stump, and has likewise been referred to the Federal Relations Committee. So there is the possibility that the Legislature may see fit to present, unasked, the suffragists with a campaign in 1918. Suffrage organization and hard work and the co-operation and comradeship of men brought the present victory, and the same combination will be ready for the next opportunity.

Indiana Number Fifteen

THE lower branch of the Indiana Legislature celebrated Washington's Birthday in effective and patriotic fashion by passing the woman suffrage bill, which had previously passed the Senate. The bill gives to women the right to vote for Presidential electors and practically all State officers except Governor and Secretary of State. Governor Goodrich is expected to sign the bill immediately. This will make a marked change on the map of the United States, for standing side by side will be the three sturdy daughters of the Union, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. By the addition of Indiana there will now be 135 electors in whose choice women will have a vote. Indiana becomes a new wedge, pushing toward Michigan on the north and Kentucky on the south, where Ohio is also a salient. In her turn Ohio brings her "indirect influence" on Pennsylvania. Eastward the star of suffrage takes its way!

The City Convention

THERE seems to be an unexplained connection between an annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City and stormy weather—outside the building. Following precedent, the weather, on the evening of January 29th, was divided in mind between snow and rain and compromised on a sort of mixture of both. But as a call to convention is a call to duty, the attendance was not materially lessened by weather conditions and enthusiasm was not diminished at all.

The place of assembly was ideal, the Church of the Messiah, Park Ave. and E. 34th St., a building whose atmosphere is permeated with uplifting thought and love for humanity. Through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees the church opened its hospitable doors in welcome to the eighth annual gathering of the Suffrage Party of the city. The spirit of the meeting was in harmony with its environment, and there is no question that this last convention—as we believe, will stand in our suffrage records as the happiest, most enthusiastic and brightest of our many gatherings.

The program was novel in its arrangement, only the most necessary reports had place thereon, and these were short, scarcely taking up the allotted five minutes. In introducing Mrs. Aldrich who made the first report, Miss Hay cited the fact that during the eight years' existence of the Party there had been but one treasurer, Margaret Chanler Aldrich. For the Congressional Committee Mrs. Griffin gave the present status of the Federal amendment,—on the calendar of both House and Senate, whether it would be reached was a problem of the future. Mrs. Hutchins in telling of the bill in the Legislature, gave all suffragists an admonition not to be contented with saying they are doing the best they can, there must be no qualification, anything short of *the absolute best* leads to a feeling of satisfaction than which nothing is more deadly. Everybody must be up and doing.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We congratulate the women of North Dakota upon having won the Presidential Franchise.

WHEREAS, all the political parties in their national platforms have endorsed the principle of Woman Suffrage, be it

RESOLVED, that the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York in convention assembled calls upon Congress to submit to the States the constitutional amendment providing nationwide suffrage for women.

WHEREAS, all political parties of New York either in their State or National platform have endorsed the principle of Women Suffrage and

WHEREAS, we are conscious not only of the absolute righteousness of our claims to the franchise, but equally certain that final victory for our cause is inevitable, be it

RESOLVED, that we appeal to the voters of all parties, all nationalities, all religions to vote in accord with their party platforms and the higher spirit of the times, and thus bestow upon the women of this State, the privileges already enjoyed by the women of our own great West, by the women of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, and many European nations, and thus give the Empire State the historic honor of leading this reform in the East. We felicitate ourselves that prejudice has so far disappeared that the President of our Nation, the Governor of our State, the Mayor of our City as well as all political parties, have recognized the justice of our claim.

The press is largely favorable and public sentiment is steadily turning in our direction, as is shown by the resolutions adopted by churches, labor, agricultural and political organizations of our State; that our membership has increased by thousands, and that we have the certainty of a campaign wisely organized and ably directed.

WHEREAS, we realize that prejudice, tradition and indifference still clog the understanding of many of our citizens, be it

RESOLVED, that we appeal to all believers in Woman Suffrage to aid us in this great struggle for political liberty by persistent effort to enlighten their neighbors and friends.

RESOLVED, that we the members of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, concentrate all our resources in a determined effort to win the franchise this year, realizing that we work not for ourselves alone, but for all the women of the East and South, for the women who will come after us, for humanity itself.

Reports having been disposed of, Miss Hay opened the second part of the program by saying that she had always understood that in political organizations a district leader always enjoyed certain perquisites as a valuable accompaniment of position. Just what they were she did not know but they seemed to be something desirable. The Woman Suffrage Party is now a sort of po-

litical organization or at least it is organized on political lines, and we have our district leaders and our captains. Therefore, she called upon Mrs. William A. Prendergast, leader of the 10th Assembly District, Brooklyn, to tell what in the Party are "The Perquisites of a District Leader." And this is what Mrs. Prendergast told:

"Once there was a man visiting an art gallery. Standing before a large painting on exhibition, he seemed carried away in thought. The artist who had painted the picture approached the visitor and asked him what impression the painting made upon him? Did it strike a sympathetic chord in his soul? The man looked at the picture long and attentively, took stock of his impressions, then turning to the expectant artist, said he guessed he'd better give it up. That was the way I felt when the topic for my brief address was handed to me.

"The only perquisites of which I was conscious when the purple robe of leadership fell upon my shoulders one year ago were, first—a group of very weary, worn-out women, wonderful in spirit, but wasted in flesh and energy, fully deserving of and very much in need of a good six months' rest; and second, a pathetically empty treasury, empty so far down that an unpaid pledge of fifty dollars stuck up out of the gloom at the bottom.

"These do not seem to me to furnish material for a very spicy or inspiring address. And so I am going to indulge in a pipe dream and conjure up the perquisites that every leader ought to have.

* * *

"The fumes rise—the real world fades away—in the dim dreamy realm of imagination shadowy shapes begin to pass to and fro. I wait and wonder. Slowly the lines become more distinct. And now they clearly mark out a wonderful picture:—A bright young woman, alert, eager, is seated at a desk. A stack of mail is before her—forty letters from State Headquarters, twenty from City Headquarters, ten from Borough Headquarters; thirty-three captains' reports, twenty enrollment blanks, *all full.* The typewriter is clicking, the telephone is at hand and ringing! My private secretary! Stay, dream, stay!

"But no, it passes and another vision takes its place. The light becomes golden, and there within my reach is a beautiful yellow bag just bursting with beautiful golden dollars. I reach out my hands to grasp—nay, to clutch it! But it floats high above my head and rests in mid-air, a thing to look upon, to hope for, and to remember.

"Again the scene changes and now I really start, am I really dreaming? This picture is so vivid—a horde, literally a horde—of bright-eyed, happy-faced, sweet-voiced women, crowding around me urging and imploring to be sent out canvassing! This is too much; I gasp and claw the air, the spell breaks; I am awake and alone. * * *

"But there *are* some perquisites which every leader can have and every leader must have if she would carry the business through this campaign. She must have one barrel of courage, two barrels of optimism; three barrels of real accurate suffrage information; four barrels of tact, discretion, and good humor; and five barrels of real faith that the thing we are working for is good, just and essential. And if she have these to begin with, the bright-faced women will come (for where is the woman with a spark of Americanism within her who can forever resist the call), the golden dollars will come, and Victory in 1917 will come."

The next speaker was introduced by Miss Hay as one who fills capably two offices. At 303 Fifth Avenue, she is addressed as the Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York. When the labors of the Chairman are over for the day, Captain Whitehouse, of the 29th Assembly District, Manhattan, continues her systematic canvassing of the men and women of her election district. As leader of the State Party, Mrs. Whitehouse gave first a short sketch of "The State Outlook."

"The suffragists of New York State cannot fail to benefit from the impetus given the suffrage movement all over the world.

"No one but an organization suffragist who worked in the 1915 campaign can realize the change in public sentiment. When the 1915 campaign began it seemed almost an impossible task to persuade the public that the question was a serious one and that it was really to be voted upon at the polls. The world had not yet awakened to the enormous accomplishments of the European women. There had been no Presidential campaign in this country to arouse interest in the fact that 3,000,000 Western women were voting. The Democratic and Republican parties had not endorsed suffrage, but in spite of it all in New York state 553,348 men voted at the polls in 1915 in favor of suffrage.

"This year we are going into the campaign with what is probably the greatest suffrage triumph of our generation. I refer to the endorsements given by all five of our great national political parties of the country—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and Progressive. Sometimes I wonder if we realize fully the great importance of this political support! Do you know what it means? It means that the political parties of this country, of this state, of this city

have given their pledge of honor, through their respective national platforms, to the cause of woman suffrage. It means that at the coming New York State election in November we shall have the pledged support of all the political workers who follow the leadership of their party platforms.

"To-day the Woman Suffrage resolution is first on the calendar of the New York State Senate of 1917. We are expecting favorable action upon it at any time. We hope it may be soon.

"Now, friends, I want to say a few words from the standpoint of an election district captain. A captain's privilege is first of all the privilege of being a captain, because the position is the most important as well as the finest in the campaign. The next privilege is that the office brings the captain into human touch with the people of her district. They are no longer just people who reside on the block, but individuals, many of whom are already sympathetic towards the cause, and others are willing to learn about it and to think about it. Never mind if you come across what seems colossal ignorance. I was asked if suffrage is 'a patent.' That gave me a chance to make a convert. Before I became captain of the 8th election district, I used to regard the buildings as merely houses, just piles of brick or stone with no particular thought that they contained human beings. But my captain's work has brought me into neighborly touch with people; I have made acquaintance and I am learning from personal contact the ties of our common humanity. And I can truly say that of all the work for suffrage, I prize most highly my captain's work, and I am indeed grateful and appreciative of the privilege it brings to me."

Miss Rose Young followed in a bright, snappy address on "The Fourth Estate," saying in part that in olden days when monarchy counted, the rest of human beings ranked under the heads of nobility, clergy and the people. With the diminishing power of the first two classes arose a new order, "The Fourth Estate," the press, eventually reflecting considerable political power as it voiced the views of the public. In our own country we have only one rank, the people, with one-half of whom politically the press generally is concerned. But there are those of the Fourth Estate who do speak for all the people and advocate the suffrage movement. The others consider the movement as something furnishing "copy." So our "stunts" are quite sure to get place even in the New York *Times*. As a member of the Fourth Estate, Miss Young expressed the hope that New York is now educated beyond looking for "suffage stunts" as a matter of entertainment. For never before had it been demanded of the advocates of a serious cause to do so many things and, sometimes, such silly things to obtain recognition of the real worth of their movement.

Then the "Firing Line" was heard in one minute suggestions, "How to Win." Like shots from a machine gun the suggestions came thick and fast. Some of these suggestions were, "Leaders, give your captains the example of your own personal efforts;" "Campaign for suffrage and not for political parties;" "Every captain must be held responsible for enrolling the men and women of her district;" "The day you are asked to do volunteer work, do it without delay;" "Get into ready made audiences;" "Never talk religion, politics or yourself at street corner meetings, campaign for suffrage;" "Give up all other work, and give up vacations this summer;" and so on until the allotted time was up.

The final words were spoken by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in "Summing Up." After a general view of the situation, Mrs. Catt said: "The attitude of our men is that of hating to yield to the inevitable, natural perhaps. But let me give you as instance how things worked out in Norway. I was in that country after women had been enfranchised, and I noted with interest the attitude of the men and women. Impelled by a sense of justice the Norwegian men had done something which they knew they ought to do, but at the same time hated to do, and now that it was done they were glad to have it over. The women thought the men so good, so wonderful, they never evinced any feeling but that of wishing to work with them in genuine co-operation. The difference between New York and Norway is the difference between before and after taking.

"In our suffrage fight, the men of New York should work with us, should not only give us the vote but should apologize for withholding it so long. We need not be discouraged. I believe in God and I hope you do also. Behind all opposition and delay there is a divine plan, all things are working together for uplift of the human race, for uplift of character. In the crash and horror of the war across the water, we must bear one thought in mind. Our Republic is responsible for the establishment of whatever there is of democracy in Europe. Our political life is now measured by low standards. That life must be uplifted, and made worthy of our government, it must be truly representative and co-operative. The time is ripe, the accomplishment of woman suffrage will bring with it the regeneration of self-government in our broad nation."

Retaining Her Citizenship

THE naturalization laws of the United States as they apply to women are not very unlike the naturalization laws of other countries. They are based in one respect, at least, on the assumption that individuality is lost by marriage. The naturalization of women is restricted to unmarried alien women, and the foreign-born widows of aliens (who were not naturalized).

The law provides that the citizenship and allegiance of a woman married to an alien is governed by that of the husband. The courts hold that during the existence of the marriage relations with an alien, a woman can neither be naturalized upon her own petition, nor file a valid declaration of intention.

But should the alien husband having declared his intention of becoming a citizen, die before he received his certificate of citizenship, his widow if she wishes may proceed upon the declaration of the deceased husband. A foreign woman if she acquires citizenship by marriage, and she become a widow, or the marital relation terminates for other reason retains her citizenship as long as she remains a resident of the United States, unless she make formal renunciation before a naturalization court.

Now for the American woman. She may be descended from men who established the nation, she may herself have rendered distinguished service to the country. But if she marries a foreigner she immediately takes on the character of an alien. She has lost her citizenship and has become a citizen of a land she may never have seen or never may see. She may be a full fledged citizen of a suffrage state and may have cast her vote as such citizen, but marriage with an alien deprives her of the right of franchise. The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed a decision of a California court that an American woman married to an alien cannot vote in that state. Conversely a foreign woman married to an American man would be an American citizen. It seems to be a case of women without a country of their choice.

Women's organizations in many countries are taking a widespread and spontaneous interest in the legal subjection of women resulting from the rule now almost universally in force that a married woman shall be deemed to be of the same nationality as her husband. Within the last six months resolutions have been passed by the French National Union for Woman Suffrage, which urged that foreign women marrying Frenchmen should have the right to keep their nationality; by the Swedish National Association for Woman Suffrage, which asked that a woman who marries an alien shall retain her nationality as long as she resides in the country of her birth; by the Swiss National Woman Suffrage Association, which urged that a married woman should have the right to be naturalized on her own account and recommended a study of the question by the International Suffrage Alliance; by the Dutch National Council of Women, which protested against the laws of nationality as they affect married women and urged the National Councils in the International Council of Women to investigate the question; and by the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union, which urged that married women should not be deprived of their nationality against their will and recommended the women of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to seek to amend the nationality bills which the governments of these Dominions have agreed to introduce into their respective parliaments.

The Governor Approves.

GOVERNOR MILLIKEN, of Maine, on February 23rd signed the resolution providing for a referendum on woman suffrage. After affixing his signature, the Governor congratulated the suffragist leaders, saying, "You have appealed to reason and not to prejudice. Your campaign has been a very fine example of what a campaign should be."

A Woman Inspector.

Governor Keyes, of New Hampshire, believes the Legislature of 1917 should pass a law for factory inspection, providing for better working conditions and the safeguarding of dangerous machinery. "One of these inspectors," said the Governor, "should be a woman with practical knowledge of the conditions under which women work in the mills and factories of New Hampshire." The Governor would also limit the hours of labor for women and children to fifty-four hours a week.

Grange Endorsement.

THE following letter tells its own story.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE, P. OF H.
Membership 118,609
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Skaneateles, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1917.

MRS. GEORGE NOTMAN,
136 Joralemon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Notman:

Yours of the 14th inst. received and noted.

I am delighted to say that the State Grange enthusiastically adopted all of the resolutions favoring Suffrage. * * * Our Journal will be out in a short time and I shall be pleased to mail you a copy.

Yours fraternally,
W. N. GILES.

Secretary of New York State Grange.

The following are the minutes and resolutions:

Adopted by the N. Y. S. Grange in Convention, Oneonta, Friday, Feb. 9, 1917.

"It is not strange that the men of the open country should believe in the right of women to act and work side by side with them in the great problem of life, for the farm woman has proved that right in ways that men from the great cities can never understand.

"The Grange is proud of its record on Woman Suffrage. It was the first national organization to endorse the principle and the first to place women on an equality with men in its own councils. The New York State Grange re-affirms its declarations of previous years in favor of equal suffrage; it believes that the fight should now be carried on with renewed vigor, and therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the New York State Grange urges all Patrons of Husbandry in this State to become active workers in the Cause of Equal Suffrage and to align themselves and work aggressively with all other bodies organized for the purpose of carrying the suffrage amendment in November.

"RESOLVED, that a suffrage committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of organizing and carrying on a vigorous campaign for the passage of the Suffrage Amendment at the next election and of co-operating with other bodies organized for the same purpose."

Reflections of a Suffragist.

AT THE APPROACH OF WAR.

Not for the first time to-day.
Fifty years past in the self-same way
At the outbreak of war in a country divided
The women newly awake
Were called on to make
Their decision, and even as we they decided.

But when the fighting was done
And an agonized peace to an agonized war gave place
The men who had won
Came to the women who helped them win, and said:
"Be generous; remember the dead
Who fought for a subject race.
This is the Negro's hour. Let him be free.
Women may trust their fate
To us. Be patient. Wait."

And the women trusted and waited
For the hour which should fulfil
Their hopes so long belated.
Waited, waited, until
A new generation
Has risen; and now as before
The call for renunciation
Is made once more.

But what is right, and what is just?
Must we ask women once again to trust
That work and love will make their plea?
If work and love, alas,
Could bring their hopes to pass,
Had we not long been free?

And yet to bargain now,
To question when and how;
Under the shadow of the sword,
To ask for a reward?
That is a thing that women stoop not to,
That is a thing that women will not do.

But, O, my countrymen, cannot you see
This is the hour—no better one will be
For you to give the thing that we
Have sought, and freely set us free.

—*Alice Duer Miller in The Tribune.*

With Our Allies—the Antis

For the best "pearl" sent each month we will give a year's subscription to The Woman Voter.

Prize Pearl

Goodness Through Incarceration.

Said a voter to a suffrage picketer at the polls in Hudson, N. Y., on last election day: "Go home! My mother was a good woman and she never went out of the house."

* * *

A Puritan Opinion, 1640.

Mr. Hopkins, the governor of Hartford upon Connecticut, came to Boston, and brought his wife with him (a godly young woman and of special parts), who has fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years, by occasion of her giving herself wholly to reading and writing, and had written many books. If she had attended her household affairs, and such things as belong to women, and had not gone out of her way and calling to meddle in such things as are proper for men, whose minds are stronger, etc., she had kept her wits, and might have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her.

JOHN WINTHROP, Governor of Mass.

* * *

Not People in 1719.

"Having given directions to Mr. Tickell for the publication of his works, and dedicated them on his death-bed to his friend Mr. Craggs, he died June 17, 1719, at Holland House, leaving no child but a daughter."

(From Dr. Johnson's "Life of Addison.")

* * *

No?

Suffrage is not coming. It will not come as long as the great mass of American women appreciate the dignity and value of the work they are doing day after day in their homes and outside them, and as long as men honor and protect them in that work.—*Mabel G. Millard.*

* * *

The Anti-Slogan.

Mrs. George's apt definition, "We are in politics to keep out of politics," is the inspiration of those who have taken the initiative.

—*The Woman's Protest.*

Triumph.

"Where we *work*, we *win!*" What means then Presidential suffrage for North Dakota, January, 1917, and for Ohio, February, 1917? Has our thoroughly efficient machine slipped a cog?

* * *

In Commemoration.

Add memorial tablets: For any New York L Station—"On this station in June, 1896, a magazine of high repute was refused a sale because it contained an article in favor of woman suffrage."

Add—the suggestion is Agatha's—Memorial Tablet for 1967:

For the Anti-Suffrage Headquarters: *Here were the headquarters of women who asserted and protested that they were unfit for citizenship.*

—*F. P. A., in The Conning Tower.*

* * *

He Never Thought of That.

"Women are showing themselves no less patriotic than men."—*Press Clipping.*

Thank you, brother, for your praises,
Though I must admit your phrases,
With their note of simple wonder, have a patronizing ring,
"What," you seem to say, "our mothers,
Sweethearts, sisters and the others
Love their country just as men do? What an unexpected thing!

"Women, see, are patriotic,
Are not silly and hypnotic.
Are not cowardly and clinging, as we say in time of peace.
But they feel the obligation
Of a service to the nation;
They are loyal and devoted. Well, well, wonders never cease."

Ah, dear sir, we were not strangers,
Even to the risks and dangers,
To the perils and the terrors that for freedom you have run.
Nor did you forbid our sharing
Any burdens you were bearing,
We were only thought unequal to the freedom that you won.

Alice Duer Miller, The Tribune.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York City

Edited by
Adaline W. Sterling

CITY COMMITTEE MEETING

Monday, March 5th at 10 A.M.

IN spite of disquieting war rumors, the members of the Party are pushing the suffrage campaign with increased enthusiasm and energy. The ardent hope and belief is that trouble will be averted, but should that desire not be realized, we should simply work double tides for country and our enfranchisement. Meanwhile, with the Ohio victory to stir our blood, with the triumphal march of our amendment through the Assembly, and with a repetition procession close at hand through the Senate, suffragists of the five boroughs are carrying out campaign plans wisely laid out months ago.

GREAT activity is evident in Manhattan, event succeeds event as days succeed days. During the past month several important meetings have been held. On February 10th there was a large gathering at Public School No. 186 under the auspices of the 23rd Assembly District. The leader, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, presided. Judge Guy opened the meeting and presented the speakers, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Fire Commissioner Robert T. Adamson.

THE 27th Assembly District are continuing the weekly "Open House" and on Washington's Birthday the entertainment was of a patriotic character. The decorations were the National Colors and the Flag was hung above the speakers' platform. The day was commemorated in an address by Mrs. Jennie C. Brigham, whose theme was "Washington's Home."

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, who is a captain in the 14th Assembly District, gave an amusing account of her experience in canvassing, and also related interesting incidents in getting acquainted with the residents of her election district. Miss McIntyre, one of the Borough organizers, supplemented Dr. Davis with her own experience as a canvasser. Mr. S. Owens gave several humorous selections, and a Victrola interspersed music between the speeches. The attendance was excellent and after the program, the hostesses, Miss Helen M. Hill, leader; Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. J. G. Croswell, vice-leaders, and Mrs. L. T. McCutcheon served the guests with refreshments.

The district will open a shop in the near future for the sale of doughnuts far exceeding any "mother used to make," which will be made on the premises by women who know the art of cooking as well as the art of working for suffrage.

National American Woman Suffrage Association

Headquarters—171 Madison Avenue
Chairman—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

New York State Woman Suffrage Party

Headquarters—303 Fifth Avenue
Chairman—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse

Woman Suffrage Party of New York City

Headquarters—48 East 34th Street

Chairman—
Miss Mary G. Hay, 2 West 86th Street

Honorary Chairman—
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

Vice-Chairmen—
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68 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn
Mrs. F. Robertson Jones,
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Miss Annie Doughty, Queens, L. I.
Mrs. Sydney Borg, Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Mrs. Dudley Field Malone,
270 Riverside Drive

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BRONX BOROUGH—
Headquarters—Third Ave., Corner 149th St.
Chairman—Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer,
631 East 168th Street

QUEENS BOROUGH—
Chairman—Mrs. David R. Rodger,
Richmond Hill, L. I.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—
Chairman—Mrs. William G. Willcox,
115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton

The Woman Suffrage Party is organized to win the vote for women. It follows the regular plan of the political parties, having a leader in each Assembly District and a captain in each Election District. Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every man and woman who believes in equal suffrage.

If you believe in the principle of democracy, come into our ranks; every one is welcome. Send your name and address to 48 East 34th Street.

A BANNER meeting was held in the 5th Assembly District on the evening of February 14th. The gathering had twofold significance, for it was the first public meeting held by the new leader, Mrs. William P. Cunningham, and was also the occasion of opening permanent district headquarters at 321 West 14th street. The district has hitherto been an almost untilled field in suffrage activity. But the soil is good and it has been waiting for the right agriculturist to break the ground and sow the seed for a big crop of votes next November. In the new leader, it is evident that an efficient worker has undertaken the job. To Mrs. Cunningham's mind the first thing was to secure a central headquarters, then to bring the women together and set them at work. So the first floor apartment of 321 West 14th street was secured, which furnishes two good sized rooms for meetings, two smaller rooms, and a kitchen useful for entertainment purposes. Everything was in fine trim for the meeting. In recognition of the day, hearts played a prominent part in the decorations and a loan collections of water color pictures adorned the walls.

The audience was large, for not only had a number of invitations been issued, but two of the most important moving picture places in the neighborhood had flashed the announcement of the meeting on the screen for several days. So many came that in short time the front room was absolutely packed and the hallway filled with standees. Then Mrs. Cunningham rose to the situation and organized an overflow meeting in the back room. Mrs. Cunningham opened the meeting with a hearty little address of welcome which made everyone feel very much at home. Miss Ethel Stebbins, leader of the 25th Assembly District, gave an informal and instructive talk on organization of a district and the importance of the work of the election district captain. Other speakers were Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, who predicted certain victory in November if we all worked together; Dr. William P. Cunningham, who told his hearers not to bother about the men, they would be all right, but to get the women enrolled in as large numbers as possible; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall; Mr. Floyd Wilder; Mrs. Florence King, a voter from California; Miss Adaline W. Sterling, and Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Borough Chairman. Mrs. Watkins said she had come not to make a speech but to make acquaintance, she wished to meet and know her fellow workers in the 5th Assembly District, so all could join together in the big campaign drive.

From the district, entertainment was furnished in songs and recitations by these junior suffragists, Misses Marion Cronin, Miss Helen Cronin, Miss Edna Harron, Miss Mollie McMahon, and Miss Ethel Mader. Master John Harron played a violin solo, and Miss Helen Cronin and Miss Irene Jones gave delightful vocal solos. Mrs. Cunningham kept the two meetings going without interruption. After introducing a speaker in the front room, she escorted the one who had just finished to the back room, again made a presentation and hastened back to continue the process. A social half hour followed the program, and though the hour was growing late, things were so pleasant that the audience was loath to depart. One result of the meeting was the enlistment of fifteen women for service as election district captains, so that the full number, twenty-four, has now been secured.

On February 24th a euchre party was held at headquarters in aid of district funds. Some sort of entertainment is projected for each month and on every Tuesday afternoon there will be a meeting for those who wish information concerning the suffrage movement and instruction in methods of work. On St. Patrick's Day there will be an evening meeting at headquarters, and State Senator James J. Walker has been invited to make the address.

QUEENS BOROUGH suffragists have been hard at work the past month. Headquarters were opened on the first floor of a building, corner Guion and Jamaica avenues, Richmond Hill, a center readily accessible to the widely scattered assembly districts of the borough. The window decorations of suffrage colors attract the passersby and many callers drop in for literature and information. A reception was given at headquarters on February 2nd to the teachers of the borough. This was the coldest night of the year and the busiest week for the teachers, yet the attendance was good. Miss Katharine Devereux Blake was the speaker of the evening. On February 8th, Miss Hay, City Chairman, addressed the captains of the district. From headquarters circulars have been sent to all the Protestant clergymen of the borough during the past month. On Valentine's Day each Democratic and Republican captain received one of Miss Alice Morgan Wright's clever post cards inviting the recipient to "Have a Heart" and vote for suffrage.

Regular meetings have been held by the Equal Franchise Association of Flushing and the clubs in Morris Park, Queens, Hollis and Jamaica. On February 16th the 1st Assembly District held a public meeting at the Bryant High School, Astoria. In the 2nd Assembly District, Mrs. May Harris Mainland, organizer, has held a number of suffrage talks at Elmhurst, College Point, Corona and Whitestone. New captains

have been appointed in three election districts, and others will soon be added. On February 22nd a Colonial reception and tea was given at Forest Hills by the District Officers to bring together the members and workers of the district. The function was largely attended and much interest was awakened.

The first of a series of Borough mass meetings was held on February 20th at the League Building, Flushing. The Borough chairman, Mrs. David R. Roger, presided over a most enthusiastic meeting. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, was the first speaker, and was followed by Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins and Dr. Katherine B. Davis. The latter gave an amusing account of her Western campaign experiences. The last speaker was Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and her theme was finance, so well presented that over $1,000 was pledged for the campaign, and a basket collection, without which no suffrage meeting is complete, yielded $56. Miss Hay afterwards spoke on patriotic duty.

Training School for Workers.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York City has established a free Training School for workers at 48 East 34th street during the months of March, April and May. There will be two sessions each month arranged to meet the convenience of those wishing to attend, an afternoon session at four o'clock and an evening session at eight o'clock.

The plan of the school embraces courses in Organization and Political Methods by experienced political leaders; in Public Speaking by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale; in Current Events and in Economics by well known authorities. The purpose is to give women anxious to enlist for suffrage service practical instruction in details of work, and comprehensive information on subjects closely bearing on the suffrage movement so that they may be thoroughly equipped as efficient workers.

The dates of the sessions are as follows:

March 6—4 P. M.
March 20—8 P. M.
April 5—4 P. M.
April 19—8 P. M.
May 3—4 P. M.
May 17—8 P. M.

At the opening session, March 6th, Judge William H. Wadhams will give a practical talk on "Organization and Political Methods;" Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale will begin the course of instruction in Public Speaking to tell future campaigners what they should say and how to say it, and Dr. Yamai Kin will speak of the events of the day, and how women are concerned therein.

The school affords unusual and splendid opportunity not only for training in suffrage work but for instruction in economic problems and in the great onward movement of nations. All suffragists are cordially invited to attend this free training school.

A Clergyman's Viewpoint.

IT so happened that the very first thing for which I ever voted for in the state of Washington was for Woman Suffrage. I have always been greatly pleased with that vote. Woman suffrage has proved itself there, as it has everywhere, to be a profoundly beneficial thing.

The city of Seattle at that time was in control of a wicked political ring under Mayor Hiram Gill, and the majority in its favor was great. When women got the vote, their ballots with those of the decent men turned the tables and the Mayor was recalled. Without woman suffrage such a change never could have happened. A little later the same process was repeated in Tacoma, and that thriving city was cleaned up.

Shortly after the granting of suffrage to women, the state adopted a prohibition amendment. This never could have been done under the old system. The same thing is true of Oregon, where prohibition was adopted soon after women got the vote.

It is precisely because women should be able to register their moral convictions that I continue in favor of woman suffrage. No matter if they vote only two or three times in a lifetime, this consistent voting for civic and economic decency would justify the change. Women may not care much about the tariff, or finance or administration—few men do—but they do care for happy homes and good schools and protection for their own flesh and blood. How criminally silly it is to allow the worst moral elements, the bum, the beer bloat, the gambler, the roué, the drug fiend, etc., to vote and not have this disintegrating part of the populace at least balanced by the best moral elements, the motherhood and womanhood of the nation! I believe this stupid and unjust condition will soon be altered.

—*Rev. J. E. Cates, St. Paul's M. E. Church,*
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Books for Women

For Rent—One Pedestal

By Marjorie Shuler. Published by National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, paid, $1.05.

"All who suffer are not suffragettes," writes Delight Dennison of Verner College, at present engaged in wiping the nose of little Italy, of extracting yards of raffia from the blouse of thieving young Poland, of keeping Rosalie in line, and showing Yetta which is her right foot. Incidental to these fascinating duties is imparting as much primary knowledge as her charges are able and willing to absorb. Continuing her letter, the young teacher tells "Barbara, my dear," with inflexible finality of tone. "My anti-suffrage principles are as firmly embedded as when you first began to tug at them back in our freshmen days." Having thus, like a modern Luther, enunciated her creed in a sort of "Here stand I. I can do no other" fashion, Delight took a momentous walk.

Suffrage moves in mysterious ways its conversions to accomplish. On this occasion it was not a great light illumining a darkened understanding, it was not argument overcoming prejudice, the impelling force was effective if not aesthetic. It was a pig—"a very dead pig," whose obsequies had been shamefully neglected by the town authorities. This prosaic encounter combined with the recital of the same to the district suffrage leader, dweller in the same boarding house, was responsible for Delight's appearance that very evening as a soap box speaker. Not that Delight knew the first principles of suffrage, antis seldom do, but she had a tale of neglect to tell, and the leader did the rest, and did it effectively, as Miss Shuler relates in her charming story.

This tale of the abandonment of the pedestal to any would-be tenant is told in the brightest, most entertaining fashion. It sparkles with wit and is brimming over with real fun. There isn't a dull line in the narration from beginning to end, it moves quickly and continuously. Moreover, there is nothing manufactured about the incidents and nothing strained about the humor which pervades the whole. Similar experiences have happened to many a suffrage worker, but it is not given to every one to set them forth in so appreciative a manner.

It is very evident the writer obtained her information from first hand and made personal acquaintance with the Big Time, with the political delegates, with the heckler, with the unsympathetic mayor whom she so cleverly describes. The thread of romance which runs through the story is subtly used to intensify the motif of the tale, and at the conclusion we are left with the conviction that the next campaign will enlist united effort.

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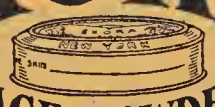

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